March 1833.

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1833.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Rare Book
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1833
v. 20

THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each.
Directions for Management &c. &c.

VOL.

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. XX.

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

London, Published by John & Arthur Arch, *Cornhill:*
Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, *Paternoster Row:*

and C. Loddiges & Sons, *Hackney.*
1833.

MO. BOT. GARDEN
1911

No. 1901.

EUPHORBIA PUNICEA.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA.	*TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Jamaica, whence it was introduced in 1778. It is a handsome, erect, shrubby species, growing sometimes to the height of six or seven feet. It flowers freely, and at various seasons, when its appearance is very splendid.

With us it is necessary to preserve it constantly in the stove. It may be increased, although with difficulty, by cuttings, and sometimes bears seeds. The soil should be light loam.

Hedychium stenopetalum.

Lodd.ges del.t

No. 1902.

HEDYCHIUM STENOPETALUM.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This was introduced lately by Dr. Wallich, from India. It grows to the height of six feet or more, having leaves about a foot and a half long, and flowered with us in the month of March, 1832.

Like the other species, it requires the stove, and to be cultivated in perfection should have a large sized pot and rich loamy soil. It will increase by separating its knobby roots early in the spring.

No. 1903.

SPARAXIS TRICOLOR.

Class. ***TRIANDRIA*** **Order.** ***MONOGYNIA.***

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced in 1789. Its flowers are most splendid in their vividly contrasted colours, and it is a great ornament of the greenhouse when in perfection; or it may be kept very well in a border close to the front of a stove, with no other protection. It increases by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds, which are often produced. The soil should be sandy peat.

Maxillaria ochroleuca.

No. 1904.

MAXILLARIA OCHROLEUCA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *MONANDRIA.*

A native of Brazil, lately introduced: it grows vigorously, and flowers during summer and autumn. It is not so splendid as some of this genus, yet well deserves cultivation, which is not difficult planted in moss and vegetable earth, with fragments of pot intermixed.

It will occasionally admit of separation for increase, and must be always kept in the stove.

Hoddiges del.

Bletilla gracile

No. 1905.

BLECHNUM GRACILE.

Class. *CRYPTOGAMIA*

Order. *FILICES.*

This pretty little fern is a native of Brazil: we received it in 1830 from our friend, Mr. Otto, of Berlin, and have kept it in the stove, in which it appears to thrive. The drawing was made in December.

It should be potted in sandy peat, and will occasionally increase by dividing the roots.

Clivia nobilis

No. 1906.

CLIVIA NOBILIS.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This splendid plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was discovered and introduced by Mr. Bowie, as we are informed by Mr. Lindley, who has given an elegant figure of it in the Botanical Register, and named it in compliment to her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, in whose princely garden at Syon it first flowered.

Our plant was in perfection in the months of June and July, and appears likely to ripen its seeds, by which of course it may be multiplied: it does also occasionally produce offsets. We have hitherto kept it in the stove, potted in sandy peat earth, in which it thrives very well.

No. 1907.

MENZIESIA POLIFOLIA *nana.*

Class. ***OCTANDRIA*** **Order.** ***MONOGYNIA.***

.....

The original species is a native of Ireland. The present beautiful variety has been in cultivation for a considerable time, constantly retaining its close dwarf character, being rarely above six inches from the ground. It is not known whether it has been found any where in a wild state, or whether it was first raised in a garden from the seeds of the common kind.

It is tolerably hardy, and will thrive either in a pot or border in peat earth. It is propagated freely by cuttings.

Pleurothallis prolifera.

No. 1908.

PLEUROTHALLIS PROLIFERA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This is a native of Brazil: according to Mr. Lindley it was received by the Hon. Mr. Herbert, from Boto Fogo, where it was found in shady places, upon steep rocks.

It grows with us very slowly, not having made more than two leaves in four years: the leaves are very concave, and the flowers were produced in November: they lie quite close in the hollow part, in a very curious and unusual manner. But every thing which is created has something in it to excite our admiration of its Glorious Author, that most Beneficent God, who "causeth it to rain on the earth where no man is; on the wilderness where there is no man; to satisfy the desolate and waste grounds, and to cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth."

No. 1909.

LIATRIS GRACILIS.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* **Order.** *ÆQUALIS.*

.....

A native of Georgia: we received it in 1830 from our kind friend Dr. Wray, and it flowered in October 1832. Elliott informs us that it is found growing in dry pine barrens.

It is probably a little tender, therefore it will be prudent to afford it the shelter of a frame in winter. Like the other kinds, it may be increased by dividing the root or by seeds. The soil should be loam and peat.

No. 1910.

SALVIA FULGENS.

Class. *DIANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Mexico, where it is found on mountains: it was introduced in 1829, and with us it flowers in the month of September and sometimes October.

It is necessary to preserve it in winter in a greenhouse, but being a showy free-growing plant, it is very suitable for planting out in summer; it will then display its beauties to great advantage during the autumnal months, especially should they be free from frost, which of course would destroy it.

It is easily multiplied by cuttings, and will grow in any soil.

April 1833.

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No. 1911.

BARLERIA MITIS.

Class. **Order.**

DIDYNAMIA ***ANGIOSPERMIA.***

.....

This is a native of India, introduced about 1816. It is a small upright shrub, and flowers freely in spring and autumn.

It must be protected in the stove, is easy of cultivation, and may be propagated by cuttings, which should be planted in loam and peat earth.

No. 1912.

BILLBERGIA ZEBRINA.*

Class. *HEXANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This elegant plant is a native of Rio de Janeiro, where it is found growing upon trees. With us it flowered in the month of January. It is cultivated without difficulty in the stove, potted in vegetable earth with a portion of sand, and but little water in the winter season. It will sometimes increase by suckers.

* We have been obliged to reduce the figure to about half its natural size, in order to give a suitable representation of its proportions.

No. 1913.

THUNBERGIA FRAGRANS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA*

Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

A delicate stove climber: it has been long in cultivation, and is well deserving a place, being almost perpetually adorned with its snow white blossoms. It is said to have been introduced in 1796 by the late Lady de Clifford.

It may be increased with facility by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

Maxillaria punctata

No. 1914.

MAXILLARIA PUNCTATA.

Class. Order.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

This is a native of Brazil, and was introduced a few years since. Its flowers come out in November and December: they possess a very delicate and agreeable fragrance.

It requires the usual treatment of these charming plants, with constant stove heat, and will sometimes admit of separation for increase. It should be potted in vegetable earth with moss and pieces of broken pot intermixed.

No. 1915.

JUSTICIA SPECIOSA.

Class. *DIANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of India, growing in forests in the interior of Bengal, where it is very ornamental.

It was first raised in this country by Sir Henry Bunbury, of Barton Hall, Suffolk.

It is necessary to preserve it in the stove. With us it flowers during the winter. It is easily increased by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.

No. 1916.

PSILOTUM TRIQUETRUM.

Class. ***CRYPTOGAMIA***

Order. ***LYCOPODINEÆ.***

This is a native of the West Indies, also, it is said, of the Mauritius and of New Holland. We once had a plant which lived many years, growing out of a trunk of Cycas revoluta.

It requires the stove, and is a singular looking plant. The capsules are produced at various seasons. It may be potted and preserved in the same way as the tropical ferns.

Oncidium Harrisoniæ

No. 1917.

ONCIDIUM HARRISONIÆ.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* **Order.** *MONANDRIA.*

A native of Brazil: we received it from our valued friend Mr. F. Warre. When it arrived it had scarcely a remaining spark of life, but by little and little it has recovered, and produced its graceful flowers in October and November 1832. It requires the heat of the stove, and appears to flourish in a pot, with peat and vegetable earth, intermixed with fragments of pot. It was named by Mr. Lindley, after Mrs. Harrison of Liverpool.

This elegant plant is another choice example of the power and goodness of its Divine Author, of whom indeed "we may speak much and yet come short; wherefore in sum He is All. How shall we be able to magnify Him? For He is great above all His works. The Lord is terrible and very great, and marvellous is His power. When you glorify the Lord, exalt Him as much as you can; for even yet will He far

exceed; and when you exalt Him, put forth all your strength, and be not weary, for you can never go far enough. Who hath seen Him, that he might tell us? and who can magnify Him as He is? There are yet hid greater things than these be, for we have seen but a few of His works: for the Lord hath made all things."

Erica perspicua

No. 1918.

ERICA PENICILLATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This pleasing species is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It has an affinity to the Plukenetiana, but sufficiently distinct. We raised it originally in 1792, and after a time lost it for many years. In 1829 we obtained a few seeds of it again from its native country, from the produce of which our present drawing was made in December 1832. It flowers at various seasons, and ought to have the usual airy greenhouse treatment. It is exceedingly difficult to strike by cuttings, consequently, if it does not ripen its seeds, which is very unlikely, will probably be soon again lost.

No. 1919.

LUCULIA GRATISSIMA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of Napal and Silhet, orginally classed with Cinchona. According to Dr. Carey, in Flora Indica, it is a small branching tree, growing to the height of sixteen feet, found on the smaller hills in exposed situations, where it flowers nearly all the year. He says it is impossible to conceive any thing more beautiful than this tree, when covered with its numerous rounded panicles of pink, very fragrant, large blossoms.

Our plant flowered in September. It is difficult of cultivation, the stove being too close for it, and the greenhouse too cold. It may be increased by cuttings or layers, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.

Physalis Museum Britannicum

No. 1920.

RHIPSALIS MESEMBRYANTHEMOIDES.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This curious little plant has been lately introduced from South America. It flowered with us in the month of December, in the stove, which is necessary for its preservation.

It is multiplied without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam, with about one-third of decayed morter.

May 1833

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1833.

W. Wilson Printer, 57, Skinner-street, London

Justicia albicaula

No. 1921.

JUSTICIA CALLITRICHA.

Class. *DIANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This singular species is believed to be from Brazil: it was received at the Liverpool Garden in 1826, from Mr. Otto, of Berlin.

It flowers during the winter season, and constantly requires the warmth of the stove, in which it is very ornamental during the dull period of the year.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in light loam.

No. 1922.

JASMINUM SAMBAC *pleno.*

Class. **Order.**

DIANDRIA ***MONOGYNIA.***

This is a native of India, where it is much cultivated for the delicious fragrance of its pure white flowers, which are produced in succession for a great part of the year. They are used by the Hindoos in their ceremonies, and are universally esteemed.

With us it requires the stove: it flowers freely at various seasons, and is well deserving a place.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.

Zygopetalum crinitum

Waddigs del.

No. 1923.

ZYGOPETALUM STENOCHILUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *DIANDRIA.*

We received this fine plant in 1828, from Mr. Warre, who discovered it and sent it home from Brazil. It flowered with us in the month of October. The blossoms are of long duration, like the others of this beautiful genus, of which there appear to be many kinds, differing slightly from each other, but all very beautiful.

It thrives in the stove potted in vegetable earth, intermixed with broken pieces of pots, and will occasionally increase by offsets.

Maranta bicolor.

No. 1924.

MARANTA BICOLOR *minor*.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of South America: we received it a few years since from our good friend, Mr. Shepherd, of Liverpool. It is a neat little stove plant, not growing much more than six inches high. The leaves are very richly and beautifully tinted, and the simple flowers are produced in February and March. It should be potted in rich loam, and will increase freely by separating the roots.

No. 1925.

EPACRIS CAMPANULATA.

Class. Order.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

We raised this elegant plant from New Holland seeds in 1830. It flowered in February and March 1833, and we think does not yield in beauty to any of this fine family.

It will increase by cuttings, and should be kept in the greenhouse, and potted in sandy peat earth.

No. 1926.

PRIMULA SINENSIS *alba*.

Class. **Order.**

PENTANDRIA ***MONOGYNIA.***

.....

This is a variety raised from seeds of the Primula Sinensis, differing from the original kind in the colour of the flowers, and the leaves being more deeply divided. It is very shewy, and producing its flowers in great abundance in January and February, is very ornamental in the greenhouse.

It is readily raised from seeds, and should be potted in rich light soil.

Daphne odora.

No. 1927.

DAPHNE ODORA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of China: it has been long cultivated in England, and well deserves a place in every greenhouse. Its foliage is glossy and rich, and the flowers are produced very early in the year: their odour is peculiarly grateful, which adds much to its other attractions.

It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat earth.

No. 1928.

ACACIA DEALBATA.

Class. *POLYGAMIA*

Order. *MONŒCIA.*

A native of New Holland: it has been cultivated for several years, and flowers in February and March. It is fragrant, and the whole plant, with its delicate foliage and splendid flowers, is exceedingly ornamental. It grows freely, and is well adapted for a conservatory.

It is increased by seeds, which are often brought from its native country, where its branches and bark are used in tanning leather.

The soil should be loam and peat.

Aphelia pubescens

No. 1929.

WRIGHTIA PUBESCENS.

Class. *PENTANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the India islands, and also of the Tropical parts of New Holland. It is a small shrub, with loose branches, flowering with us in February and March.

It requires the protection of the stove, and may be increased by cuttings or layers, which should be potted in loam and peat earth.

Asclepias curtisii

No. 1930.

ACROTRICHE OVALIFOLIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was discovered by Dr. Brown on the south coast of New Holland, and has been lately introduced. It is a very low shrub, not exceeding a few inches in height, and flowers in February and March. It may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil, and preserved in the greenhouse.

At first sight the flowers of this curious plant appear so minute as to excite little interest, but when we avail ourselves of the help of a magnifying glass, they are found to be exceedingly beautiful in form and the arrangement of their parts. Thus many of the wonderful works of our Glorious Creator do indeed remain hidden, from the weakness of our vision, but are not the less replete with proofs of His infinite skill and transcendant power, which are as marvellous in these minute objects as in those of greater magnitude, and stupendous in all!!

June 1833.

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1833.

W. WILSON, Printer, 51, Skinner-Street, London.

No. 1931.

EPACRIS CAMPANULATA *alba.*

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of New South Wales. We raised it from seeds in 1830, and it flowered in March 1833. It is a very lively and beautiful plant, growing to the height of from one to two feet, and requiring the protection of an airy greenhouse. It should be potted in sandy peat soil, and will propagate by cuttings.

Melastoma Malabathrica

No. 1932.

MELASTOMA MALABATHRICA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of India, introduced about 1793. It is a moderately-sized branching shrub, producing its flowers at various seasons: our drawing was made in March.

It requires the heat of the stove, and flourishes best where plenty of air is admitted, especially in summer. It is multiplied without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat.

Prockia crucis

No. 1933.

PROCKIA CRUCIS.

Class.
POLYANDRIA

Order.
POLYGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of the Havannah: it was brought to the Horticultural Society in 1823, by Mr. J. Don. It is a low bushy shrub, and flowers very freely, in long-continued succession: our drawing was made in March. The flowers are neat, but not shewy: they are most agreeably scented, smelling exactly like mignonette

It requires constant stove heat, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Pholidota imbricata

No. 1934.

PHOLIDOTA IMBRICATA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *MONANDRIA.*

A native of Napal, where it grows upon trees. It flowered in the Glasgow Garden in 1824, according to Dr. Hooker. It grows very slowly, and continued flowering with us from February to May, or later, in succession. It has been long known by the figure in Hortus Malabarius, vol. xii. t. 24.

It requires the stove, and may be cultivated in a pot in vegetable earth. It will sometimes admit of being increased by dividing the root.

Dendrobium pulchellum

No. 1935.

DENDROBIUM PULCHELLUM.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This superb species is a native of India: we have cultivated it for three or four years. It appears to grow upon trees, and flowered with us for the first time in February and March 1833. The flowers are exceedingly beautiful in form and colour: they remained several days in perfection.

We have found this plant to thrive best in a small pot of moss, kept moist, and suspended from a rafter in the stove: it makes many branches, with numerous little roots pushing out in all directions.

No. 1936.

HYPOXIS RAMOSA.

Class. **Order.**

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: we received it some years since. It flowers in June and July. After flowering, the bulb remains dormant, sometimes for one or two years. It appears to be very slow of increase, not producing offsets. The soil should be sandy peat; and it is necessary to preserve it in the greenhouse.

Malpighia fucata.

No. 1937.

MALPIGHIA FUCATA.

Class. *DECANDRIA*

Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

This is supposed to be a native of the West Indies. It grows erect to the height of three or four feet, and flowers at various seasons: our drawing was made in April. The leaves are covered, especially underneath, with numerous stings, nearly half an inch in length, which have their attachment in the middle, and are sharp at both ends: when touched they enter the skin, and produce considerable irritation.

It requires the protection of the stove, and may be propagated by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Styphelia tubiflora

No. 1938.

STYPHELIA TUBIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This beautiful plant is a native of New South Wales; and, although it has long been known by descriptions, and to collectors of dried specimens, we never saw it in a living state till we raised it from seeds in 1830. In March 1833, it produced its elegant flowers: the plant was erect, about two feet in height, with many stiff small branches.

It thrives in sandy peat earth, and should be kept in the greenhouse. It will probably increase by cuttings, although it belongs to a difficult family.

Admiration of the works of our glorious Creator, appears to be a principle which is not subject to decay or to satiety; though it be perpetually indulged by His great goodness, with the enjoyment of new wonders, it is still thirsting and panting after more, and shall be so doubtless till that blessed period, when the Lord shall give us "to eat of the Tree of Life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God."

No. 1939.

GESNERIA DOUGLASSII.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA*

Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

This is a native of Rio Janeiro, where it was discovered in 1824, by the indefatigable traveller whose name it bears; who, with most active zeal and industry, has done, and is doing, so much for botanical science—not merely by accumulating for the dead gardens of dry collectors, but for the living splendour of almost every garden in Europe, through the whole of which the beautiful plants which he first discovered have been disseminated.

Our present subject requires the stove: it flowers in the spring, continuing long in succession. It may be increased by dividing the root, which is tuberous; and should be potted in rich light earth.

No. 1940.

KENNEDIA LONGIRACEMOSA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland, first raised by Mr. Rollison. It is a pretty climber, and, as Mr. Lindley observes, so similar to monophylla as hardly to be deemed a species; yet that inconvenience, in a genus so circumscribed in number, is less than such a very long name as it would have as a variety.

It requires the greenhouse, and flowers in spring; may be increased by cuttings; and will thrive in peat earth and loam.

July 1833.

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1833.

W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner Street, London.

No. 1941.

BERBERIS BUXIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Straits of Magellan, and other southern parts of America, and has been lately introduced by Captain King. It forms a low straggling shrub, and flowered with us in April, protected by a cold frame, but in all probability it will prove to be quite hardy enough for our winters. It may be increased by cuttings or layers, and thrives in light loamy soil.

Cyclamen.

No. 1942.

CYCLAMEN REPANDUM.

Class. **Order.**

PENTANDRIA ***MONOGYNIA.***

.....

This pleasing little plant is a native of Greece, and is said to have been introduced in 1816. It produces its flowers in the month of May: they last a considerable time, and will occasionally bear ripe seeds, by which alone it can be multiplied.

The soil should be rich loam: very old rotten dung is excellent for Cyclamens in general. They should be preserved in a greenhouse, near the glass.

Pinus quadrifolia

ddey

No. 1943.

ERICA QUADRATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; introduced in 1829 by Mr. Lee. It flowered abundantly with us in May. The flowers are very angular in their form, and the opening is perfectly four square, which has suggested its name.

It requires the usual greenhouse protection, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be peat.

Rhododendron campanulatum

No. 1944.

RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM.

Class. *DECANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this beautiful plant in 1825, from seeds. It is a native of Napal, and grows, as we were informed by Dr. Wallich, in elevated situations, so that he had no doubt of its bearing our winters uninjured. This has been confirmed by actual experience during the two last seasons, in which several plants remained perfectly well out of doors with us. The young leaves are at first purplish underneath; they then become milk white, and afterwards, when quite hardened, change to a kind of tan colour. It flowered with us in April, kept in a cold frame.

We have succeeded in propagating it by layers, as well as by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Few plants are so magnificent in flower as the Rhododendrons; few also are so widely diffused over the globe, though

none have yet been found south of the Equator.

We have great pleasure in being enabled to present our friends with this, which is quite new, feeling also a little partiality for the family, as our late revered parent was the first in this country who had for sale the Rhododendron ponticum, (then the only species) which is now so common in every garden, and almost in every window. He also introduced the Chamæcistus, Caucasicum, and Chrysanthum, and lately we have added to the number Barbatum, Camtchaticum, and Lepidotum, with the present, and one other unknown species from Napal, none of which have yet flowered with us.

Cyrtanthus spiralis

No. 1945.

CYRTANTHUS SPIRALIS.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of South Africa, near Algoa Bay. We received bulbs of it in 1831, and it flowered in March 1833, continuing several weeks.

It requires the protection of a greenhouse, and may be potted in sandy peat earth. We have not yet observed any appearance of increase from it, and probably it will therefore continue to be a scarce plant.

Andromeda hypnoides

No. 1946.

ANDROMEDA HYPNOIDES.

Class. *DECANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of Canada, as well as Lapland and Siberia. It is a minute but elegant plant, growing among moss, to which it very much assimilates itself. It flowered in April and May. It is somewhat difficult of cultivation, succeeding best potted in black peat earth, covered with a bell-glass, and kept in a shady place. It may be increased by cuttings.

N 1911

Oxybaphus Pulteneae

No. 1947.

OXYLOBIUM PULTENEÆ.

Class. **Order.**

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New Holland: we received seeds of it in 1829, and it flowered in May last, being about a foot high. It forms a neat little shrub, with rigid branches. The leaves vary greatly in their insertions, on some of the shoots being in fours, on others in threes, and on others scattered.

It requires the greenhouse, and may be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

Hæmanthus puniceus

No. 1948.

HÆMANTHUS PUNICEUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This plant has been long in cultivation in this country. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and will live in the greenhouse, but appears to thrive most if preserved in the stove. It flowered in May. The roots will bear dividing occasionally, whereby it may be increased. The soil should be loam and sandy peat.

Z. Ellis. del.

Gladiolus Watsonius.

No. 1949.

GLADIOLUS WATSONIUS.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It grows about a foot in height, and flowers with us in May, planted in a border in front of a greenhouse, without any covering or shelter except the wall, which transmits a little warmth, sufficient to preserve the earth in general from freezing.

It increases by offsets, and the soil should be sandy peat.

Although our climate is so different from that whence this beautiful plant is derived, it nevertheless grows and flowers here in great luxuriance. This facility of plants accommodating themselves to such opposite treatment is a great advantage, admitting of so many more kinds being kept in our gardens. It also is another proof of the great goodness of the Almighty Creator, in adapting His works to such varied situations, and giving them the pro-

perty of thriving in them all; thus vastly extending these sources of innocent delight, and multiplying occasions for cheerful gratitude, and humble love to our Heavenly Father, for his never-ending beneficence!!

No. 1950.

CANNA PALLIDA *var.*

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

Our highly-valued friend, the late Mr. Roscoe, in his splendid work on the Scitamineæ, has figured this plant, and describes it as being from the West Indies. We raised ours from seeds received from Mr. Deppe, at Xalapa. It flowered in the month of May. Like the other Cannas (which it much resembles in habit and growth) it will increase by separating the roots, which ought to be planted in rich loam, and kept in the stove.

Aug. 1833.

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1833.

W. WILSON, Printer, 51, Skinner-Street, London.

No. 1951.

HESPERIS TRISTIS.

Class.	Order.
TETRADYNAMIA	*SILIQUOSA.*

.....

This plant is a native of Germany and Switzerland: it is hardy, but usually considered only biennial. It has been long cultivated. The flowers are very fragrant in the night: in the day they are quite scentless. It is necessary to raise it from seeds, as it requires renewing often. It will grow in any good garden soil, either in a pot or in a border.

No. 1952.

HYACINTHUS AMETHYSTINUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This pleasing little plant is a native of the South of Europe: it grows about six inches high from the bulb, and flowers in April and May. It should be potted in sandy loam, and may be increased occasionally by offsets.

No. 1953.

CHORIZEMA SPARTIOIDES.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland: we raised it from seeds in 1832, and it flowered in abundance the following spring. The plants were not more than two or three inches high. The flowers are large, and splendid in colour. We have kept it in the greenhouse, potted in sandy peat earth. Its minuteness has hitherto prevented us from any attempts at propagating it, but it will probably, like others of the same genus, strike by cuttings.

Eriophorum filiforme.

No. 1954.

ELICHRYSUM FILIFORME.

Class. *SYNGENESIA*

Order. *SUPERFLUA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1799. It is a bushy low shrub, and flowers in May. It may be propagated by cuttings freely, and should be potted in sandy peat earth, and preserved in an airy greenhouse. When near flowering care should be taken to prevent any wet from getting into the buds, which invariably spoils them.

No. 1955.

OROBUS AUREUS.

Class. *DIADELPHIA*

Order. *DECANDRIA.*

A native of the northern parts of Europe: it is perennial and of course quite hardy, and produces its flowers in abundance in May. The stems are not more than a foot in height. The root may sometimes be separated for increase, although seeds are by far the more preferable way, and we have no doubt they will occasionally be ripened in this country. It will grow in any good garden soil.

No. 1956.

CATTLEYA LABIATA.

Class. **Order.**

GYNANDRIA ***MONANDRIA.***

This superb plant is a native of Brazil, where it was first discovered and sent home by Mr. Swainson. It requires the stove, and usually flowers in the latter part of summer. It will now and then admit of separation, although it multiplies but slowly. The soil should be sandy peat, with moss and a good proportion of small fragments of broken pots. Great care is requisite to keep the wood-lice from it, as without this precaution these destructive vermin will absolutely destroy it.

No. 1957.

SARRACENIA FLAVA.

Class. Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of Carolina and Florida, growing in swamps. Its leaves, which are often more than a foot in length, form a long attenuated tube: this is frequently found to contain a quantity of dead small flies and gnats The top or lid of the leaf never closes, yet the insects seem to be effectually imprisoned therein. It must be kept in the greenhouse, in a small pan of water. The soil should be sandy peat. We have sometimes, though rarely, been able to separate the root, and thus make two plants out of one.

This is a most extraordinary plant: the uses of its curiously-formed leaves are not at all understood. But when such poor short-sighted creatures as we are strive to dive into the motives and designs of our Great and Glorious Creator, in His marvellous works, alas! how soon are we lost in astonishment; how sensibly do we im-

mediately feel our own nothingness and incapacity to understand even the simplest of the doings of Almighty Wisdom. We can, indeed, but fall down in silent rapture, and gaze, and wonder, and adore!

No. 1958.

GNIDIA IMBERBIS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1792, and flowers most part of the summer. Like most of this family, the flowers are fragrant in the night, but scarcely so at all in the day-time. It requires the greenhouse, and may be readily increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy peat.

No. 1959.

SOLANUM CRISPUM.

Class. Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of Chili, very lately introduced. It has been known for many years, from the figure in the Flora Peruviana. With us it flowers in May and June, and is supposed to be hardy enough to bear our winters. It grows fast in almost any soil, and will increase by cuttings without difficulty.

No. 1960.

ROSA BANKSIÆ *lutea.*

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

.....

This is a very pretty climbing rose: it was introduced in 1824 by the Horticultural Society, and being very freely increased by cuttings, has already become most extensively diffused throughout the country. It usually flowers earlier than most of the roses, and with the shelter and support of a wall will flourish almost in any soil or situation.

Sept. 1833.

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W. WILSON, Printer, 57, Skinner-Street, London.

Erica cantharæformis

No. 1961.

ERICA CANTHARÆFORMIS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced not long since: it is of upright growth, and flowers in May and June: the flowers in shape resemble a little can. It requires the usual treatment of an airy greenhouse, and should be potted in sandy peat earth. It may be propagated by cuttings.

Oxalis Brasiliensis

No. 1962.

OXALIS BRASILIENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*PENTAGYNIA.*

A native of Brazil, roots of which we received in 1829 from Mr. Warre, who collected them himself. It flowered in May 1833, and is a very pleasing plant, as indeed are most of this extensive genus.

We have kept it very well in the greenhouse, potted in light loam and peat : it increases itself freely by offsets.

Solanum ligustrinum.

No. 1963.

SOLANUM LIGUSTRINUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Chili: we received seeds of it from Mr. Cuming, in 1831, and it flowered in May 1833: it is a free growing shrubby plant, with slender branches, and may be easily preserved in a greenhouse.

It will propagate readily by cuttings, which should be potted in rich loamy soil.

Ixia curta

No. 1964.

IXIA CURTA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This splendid plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it grows to the height of about six inches, and flowers in May and June: we find it to succeed best in a border close to the front wall of a stove, where it has the advantage of the open air, yet is very rarely frozen: the soil should be sandy peat It increases itself freely by offsets from the bulbs, or by seeds.

Pimelia sylvestris

No. 1965.

PIMELEA SYLVESTRIS.

Class. *DIANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of New Holland: it has been lately raised by Mr. Knight: it flowers in May and June, and appears to be a small shrub with few branches.

It requires the protection of an airy greenhouse, and will increase by cuttings or seeds, which appear likely to ripen in this country: the soil should be sandy peat.

Pimelia hispida

No. 1966.

PIMELEA HISPIDA.

Class. *DIANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This, like the preceding, was raised in 1830, also by Mr. Knight: its growth and habit appear very similar, and it flowers likewise in May and June. It is from New Holland, and must be preserved in a light airy greenhouse.

It should be potted in sandy peat earth, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds.

Cirrhæa viridipurpurea

No. 1967.

CIRRHÆA VIRIDIPURPUREA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

This curious plant is a native of Brazil, and has been lately introduced. It flowered with us in May: the flowers open all at once, and continue for a considerable time.

It requires the stove, and succeeds very well potted in vegetable earth with moss and fragments of broken pot, increasing occasionally by separating the bulbs.

N. 1968.

G Loddiges del.

Eletia Hyacinthina

No. 1968.

BLETIA HYACINTHINA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

A native of China, introduced in 1802: its flowers are exceedingly beautiful; they are produced during the spring months.

It has been usual to keep this plant in the stove, but we find it to grow and thrive in a far superior manner in the greenhouse: it should be potted in vegetable earth with a portion of sand, and increases itself freely by offsets from the bulbs.

The colour of this flower baffles art more than many others, its clearness and brilliancy in the living specimen being absolutely inimitable. But this is only one of the innumerable instances of the utter imperfection of human performances when brought into comparison with the works of our Great and Glorious Creator, the wonders of Whose Wisdom, and Power, and Goodness, are so marvellously displayed through such myriads of beautiful examples, adorning and covering the whole earth!

Hoya Pottsii.

No. 1969.

HOYA POTTSII.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This was introduced in 1824, from China, to the garden of the Horticultural Society, by their collector, Mr. Potts, after whom it has received its name. It has been kept constantly in the stove, and flowered in the month of May.

It may be increased without difficulty by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loam.

No. 1970.

IRIS HUNGARICA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA*.

.....

This is a native of Hungary: it has been lately introduced, and is quite hardy of course, with us. It produces its pleasing flowers in the months of April and May, and is well worthy of a place in any garden. There is no difficulty of increasing it by dividing the roots. It will thrive in any good soil, either in a pot or in an open border.

Oct. 1833.

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1833.

W. Wilson, Printer, Clerkenwell-Green.

No. 1971.

ANISANTHES CUNONIA.

Class. *TRIANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This splendid bulbous plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been long known and cultivated, but never has become common.

It should be potted in sandy peat earth and kept in a light airy greenhouse, with plenty of water in the growing season, but very little at any other time: it increases itself by offsets from the bulbs.

No. 1972.

CAMPANULA GRANDIFLORA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of Siberia and Tartary: it was introduced in 1782, and was formerly common in many collections, but has since been almost wholly lost, as it is very difficult to propagate, and does not bear seeds here.

It flowers in July, and appears to thrive pretty well in light loamy soil, preserved in winter in a frame.

No. 1973.

ERICA SORDIDA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope: it was introduced in 1810, and is of free growth, flowering in June and July with us.

It requires the usual airy greenhouse treatment, and is increased with facility by cuttings: the soil should be sandy peat.

O.Leddiges. del.

Camellia Japonic[illegible]

No. 1974.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *imbricata.*

Class. *MONADELPHIA*

Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

A native of China, introduced to the garden of the Horticultural Society in 1824, by their collector, Mr. Parks. It is a free growing kind, with rather lax branches; it flowers early, and is among the finest of the varieties, being very large and double, also in some instances beautifully marked, although this is not always the case. In management it requires the same care as has been recommended for the others, and is also increased by grafting upon the single stock.

Solly del. et lith.

Solly heterophylla

No. 1975.

SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This is from the south-west coast of New Holland, and has been lately introduced: it was named by Dr. Lindley in compliment to A. H. Solly, Esq. and is a very pretty climbing greenhouse plant, almost hardy enough to bear the open air.

It flowers in June and July, and may be increased by cuttings or seeds: it should be potted in loam and peat.

No. 1976.

MIMULUS ROSEUS.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* **Order.** *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

A native of Northern California, sent in 1831, by Mr. Douglas, to the Horticultural Society: it is perennial, and flowers in July and August, sometimes perfecting its seeds here, by which, as also by cuttings, this elegant plant will increase, and probably soon become universally diffused.

It is well to set the pot in a pan of water, which will make it grow and flower much better: the soil should be light loam.

Bletia gracilis.

No. 1977.

BLETIA GRACILIS.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *MONANDRIA.*

This is believed to be a native of Mexico: we received it in 1830: it is exceedingly slender in all its proportions; the leaves are of a purplish red colour, and the scape is about a foot in height, producing two or three flowers: ours came out in June.

We have preserved it in the stove, potted in sandy peat and vegetable earth. It will occasionally admit of increase, by separating the bulbs.

No. 1978.

SALPIGLOSSIS INTEGRIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

. . . . . .

This shewy plant was raised at the Glasgow Botanical Garden, from seeds received from Buenos Ayres, in the neighbourhood of which it is found wild.

It flowers during great part of the summer, and grows freely either in a pot or in the full ground, increasing by cuttings, and requiring greenhouse protection in winter.

Sisyrinchium iridifolium

No. 1979.

SISYRINCHIUM IRIDIFOLIUM.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of Chili: we raised it from seeds received from Mr. Cuming, but it had already been introduced.

It produces its flowers in May; they last but a few hours, but a succession of them come out for a considerable time: they sometimes perfect their seeds, and may be increased also by dividing the roots.

It should be preserved in a greenhouse, and potted in light loamy soil.

It has been observed that flowers of short duration are usually splendid in colour; but however we may trace some general rules for this as for other things, still none are universal; exceptions being constantly found, shewing how little we are able to understand about the laws of the beautiful works of God, each of which has some perfection, some excellence in form or colour, or some admirable quality to commend it to our notice, and to excite our gratitude to the Glorious Author of our being, the Fountain of all real unfading Happiness and Joy.

Lupinus perennis.

No. 1980.

LUPINUS LEPIDUS.

Class. Order.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

. . . . . .

A very pretty little perennial species, a native of the North-West of America, introduced by Mr. Douglas to the garden of the Horticultural Society. It flowers during the summer months, and does not often exceed six or nine inches in height.

It produces its seeds in this country, by which it is readily increased, and appears to be quite hardy.

Nov. 1833.

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1833.

W. Wilson, Printer, 57, Skinner-street, London.

No. 1981.

FUCHSIA GLOBOSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This has been lately introduced, probably from South America; but its history is unknown. It produces its beautiful flowers during the whole of the summer, kept in a greenhouse, with plenty of air. It appears to be more robust in its habit than most of the kinds, retaining its leaves better in winter.

It will increase abundantly by cuttings, and grows well in rich garden soil.

Erica Hispida

No. 1982.

ERICA HISPIDA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA*

Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: we raised a single plant of it from seeds received thence in 1792, and it flowered within two years afterwards.

It is a slender quick growing kind, making many loose branches, which produce flowers near their tops in June and July.

It requires an airy greenhouse, increases freely by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Callistachys ortusa

No. 1983.

CALLISTACHYS RETUSA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of New Holland: it has been lately introduced, and flowered with us in succession from June to August. It appears to grow to three or four feet in height, with a few strong branches, each producing a head of flowers. It requires the greenhouse or conservatory, and is readily propagated by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat.

Oncidium pulchellum.

No. 1984.

ONCIDIUM PULCHELLUM.

Class. **GYNANDRIA**

Order. **MONANDRIA.**

.....

This delicate plant is a native of Demerara, growing on trees. We have had it several years, but it was not strong enough to bloom till March last. In cultivation the flower stem has been tied up to a stick, but we have no doubt its true mode of growth in the natural situation is hanging down, which is far more elegant.

It continued in flower nearly two months, and has a delicious fragrance. We have preserved it of course constantly in the stove, in a pot with vegetable earth and pieces of broken pot, but have not yet been able to increase it.

Stanhopea insignis

No. 1985.

STANHOPEA INSIGNIS.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of South America. Dr. Lindley, who suggested to us the name of Ceratochilus to another species, having since discovered that the name had been already applied by Blume to a different plant, has now placed it to the genus Stanhopea, as originally constituted by Dr. Hooker, in Curtis's Magazine. It appears to grow naturally upon trees, with the flowers hanging down, as depicted in our reduced figure: the other two flowers are of the natural size. It requires the stove, should be potted in vegetable earth, and flowers in October.

Seldom have we witnessed a more extraordinary subject in the size and form of its flowers, as well as in the curious markings of their different parts; but really both the number and the magnificence of the plants of this class become every day more and more astounding: they actually comprise

a botanical world in themselves. Dr. Lindley, in the first three parts of his elaborate Genera and Species, has described upwards of a thousand, and this is to be considered only as the beginning of the work, for new genera and species are constantly pouring in from all quarters.

No. 1986.

THYSANOTUS JUNCEUS.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland, growing near Port Jackson: it was introduced in 1820, but has been lost for several years, till we received roots and seeds of it again in 1832: some of the former flowered in June and July following: the flowers open only once, remaining for a few hours, but more are produced for a considerable time in succession.

The plant must be kept in an airy greenhouse, potted in sandy peat earth: it does not appear likely to increase, unless seeds will ripen, which has not hitherto been the case.

The delicacy and splendour of these flowers is surprising; their colour also peculiarly pleasing and attractive; all produced from a little tuft of herbage, which when not in bloom it is difficult to distinguish from common grass. Overflowing with elegance and brilliancy, and exquisite

skill, are all the works of the gracious Creator, in variety constantly new, in beauty always charming, awakening the mind to cheerful praise of our most Beneficent Father, who thus in a thousand and a thousand delightful ways, is soothing the ruggedness of life's toilsome path, and still endearing Himself more and more to the adoring hearts of His children.

No. 1987.

GOODYERA REPENS.

Class. Order.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of the northern parts of Europe and America. It is found, according to Sir James Smith, in Scotland, growing in mossy Alpine woods, but is rare.

It may be cultivated in a pot in peat earth, placed under a shady wall, and will sometimes increase by separating the creeping roots. The flowers are produced in June and July.

No. 1988.

SPIRÆA GRANDIFLORA.

Class. Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

.....

This beautiful hardy shrub is a native of Kamtschatka. We raised it from seeds sent to us by Mr. Busch, in 1826. It bears a resemblance to Spiræa salicifolia, but is a much finer plant, and the flowers are double the size.

It flourishes in the open ground, in light loamy soil, and flowers in July. May be increased by layers or cuttings.

No. 1989.

TROPÆOLUM PENTAPHYLLUM.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* **Order.** *MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This has been lately introduced from Buenos Ayres. It has a tuberous root, from whence arises a climbing stem to the height of two feet or more, producing abundance of flowers during the summer months. It requires the greenhouse protection, may be increased by cuttings, and should be potted in rich loamy soil.

Forena scabra

No. 1990.

TORENIA SCABRA.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA*

Order. *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

A native of New Holland, introduced in 1831. It grows rapidly, and forms a good-sized bush, with many succulent branches, each producing plenty of flowers, which continue successively from the month of June till autumn.

It requires a warm greenhouse, increases readily by cuttings, and sometimes bears seeds: the soil should be rich loam.

Dec. 1833.

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1833.

W. Wilson, Printer, 51, Skinner-Street, London.

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No. 1991.

ACONITUM STOERCKIANUM.

Class. *POLYANDRIA*

Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

.....

This is a hardy perennial plant, a native of Austria, and has been named after the celebrated physician, Baron von Stoerck. It flowers with us in August, and is a very shewy plant. In a pot it grows to a foot and a half in height, but in the full ground will attain to twice or thrice that size. It may be increased by separating the roots, which are knobby, and will grow in any good garden soil.

No. 1992.

ERICA EWERANA *pilosa*.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about the year 1800. It is a vigorous growing kind, and will attain the height of two or three feet. Its flowers are beautiful; they come out in July and August, and last a considerable time.

It requires the usual airy greenhouse protection, will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat earth.

Erica proximifolia.

No. 1993.

ERICA PROCUMBENS.

Class.
OCTANDRIA

Order.
MONOGYNIA.

.....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced a few years since. It produces its pleasing flowers during the summer months. It is necessary to keep it, like the other kinds, in a light airy greenhouse. It will increase by cuttings, and should be potted in sandy peat soil.

No. 1994.

VILLARSIA CHILIENSIS.

Class. Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

.....

This is a native of Chili, and has been very lately introduced. It flowers in June, with a stem about a foot in height: the flowers are very pretty, and open a few at a time, in succession, each lasting but a short while.

It will increase by separating the root, and should be potted in rich loam, with a pretty large allowance of water.

No. 1995.

HIBISCUS LILIIFLORUS.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

This elegant plant, of which there are many varieties, was introduced by Mr. Barclay, a few years since. It grows freely, and flowers during the summer. It is necessary to preserve it in the stove, as it is a native of the Mauritius. It will increase readily by cuttings, and should be potted in loam and peat soil.

No. 1996.

LINUM CUMINGII.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

.....

This pretty little plant is a native of Chili: it was introduced in 1830, by Mr. Cuming. It is very dwarf in its growth, not much exceeding six inches from the ground; and its brilliant flowers are produced during nearly the whole of the summer. It requires the greenhouse, may be propagated by cuttings or seeds, and should be potted in light loam.

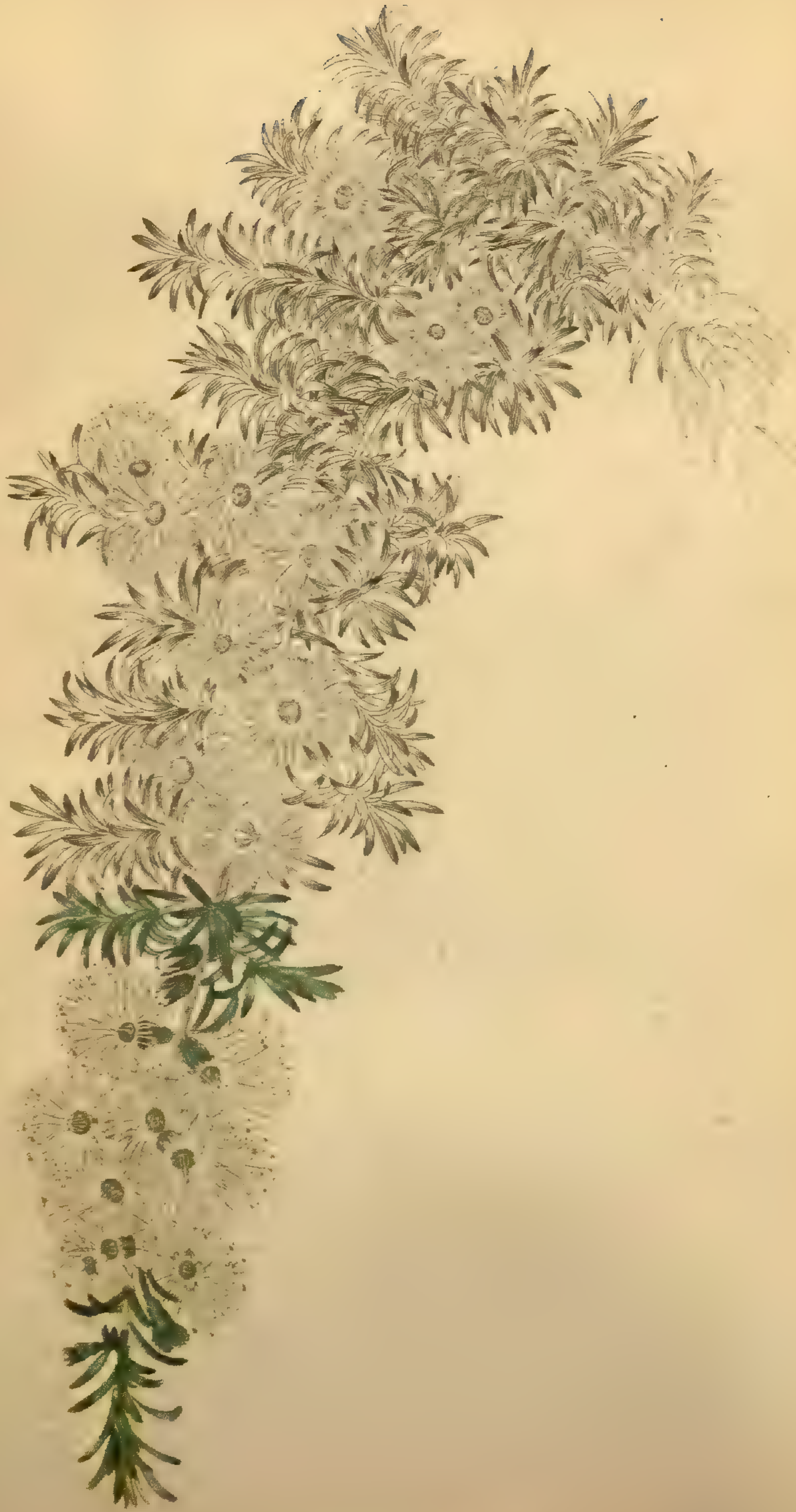
No. 1997.

LANTANA INVOLUCRATA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

.....

A native of the West Indies: it has been long known and cultivated, but never has become very common. It requires the stove, and bears its pretty flowers throughout the spring and summer. There is no difficulty in increasing it from cuttings: the soil should be rich loam.



No. 1998.

LEPTOSPERMUM AMBÍGUUM.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a native of New South Wales, and was among the early introductions from that productive country. It is something taller in its growth than most of the species, and will attain the height of four or five feet, being well furnished with pendulous branches, which, loaded with flowers, are very ornamental. The season of flowering is June and July.

It requires the greenhouse protection, and is increased with facility by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

Cirrhaea Warreana

No. 1999.

CIRRHÆA WARREANA.

Class. *GYNANDRIA*

Order. *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This is a native of Brazil: it was discovered by Mr. Warre, who kindly communicated it to us. It bears a strong resemblance to the other species: they are all highly-interesting and curious plants, well deserving every possible care in cultivation.

It succeeds very well in the stove, planted in moss, with potsherds and a little sandy peat soil. Like the others, it will admit of occasional increase by dividing the bulbs.

No. 2000.

CYCNOCHES LODDIGESII.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* **Order.** *MONANDRIA.*

.....

This extraordinary plant is a native of Surinam: it was sent to us in 1830, by our kind friend Mr. Lance; and it flowered in May, and again in the winter of 1832. Dr. Lindley has given it this name, and published it in his excellent work on the Genera and Species of Orchideous Plants.

We have preserved it in the stove, suspended from a rafter, and planted in moss and broken bits of pot; but it has not yet increased.

Having been enabled to complete our twentieth volume, and thus to place two thousand plants before the public, our labours are closed; the precarious state of our draughtsman's health not permitting him to go on any farther. We cannot take leave of our kind friends without expressing our sincere gratitude for the

encouragement with which they have favoured us in our humble attempts to illustrate a small portion of a most attractive branch of Natural History. We have been richly rewarded for all our exertions by the delight which we have enjoyed, while studying the charming productions of our Almighty Father, so inconceivable in variety, so inimitable in beauty. We know not how to conclude better than in the words of an eloquent writer: "Whatever the department of nature may be which we explore, in quest of evidence for the perfections of its Author, there is no inquirer, though even of the most transcendant powers, who shall ever attain the satisfaction of having traversed the whole length and breadth of the land. He will but have entered and proceeded a certain way, within the margin of a territory, whose riches are inexhaustible."

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Colletia Ephedra	1830
Columnea scandens	403
Combretum purpureum	563
Commelina tuberosa	193
undulata	1553
Conanthera bifolia	904
Convallaria oppositifolia	640
stellata	1080
verticillata	1108
Convolvulus Jalapa	518
Coptis trifolia	173
Coreopsis grandiflora	1290
lanceolata	821
Cornus Canadensis	651
Coronilla Iberica	789
juncea	235
Corræa alba	152
pulchella	1684
speciosa	112
viridis	336
Cortusa Matthioli	956
Cotoneaster affinis	1522
frigida	1512
melanocarpa	1531
microphylla	1374
Cotyledon coccinea	832
coruscans	1030
ovata	1392
Crassula capitata	1029
coccinea	486
cordata	359
Jasminea	1040
lactea	735
versicolor	433
undulata	584
Cratægus Arbutifolia	201
glabra	248
glandulosa	1012
nigra	1021
oxyacantha*punicea*	1363
spatulata	1261
spinosissima	1100

	No.
Crinum Broussonetii	688
cruentum	346
defixum	362
erubescens	31
Mauritianum	650
scabrum	529
toxicarium	669
Crocus pusillus	1454
reticulatus	1822
Crotalaria cordifolia	1158
floribunda	509
Laburnifolia	1796
Croton lineare	481
pennicillatum	440
pictum	870
Crowea saligna	310
Cullumia ciliaris	302
Cunila Mariana	1205
Cunonia Capeusis	826
Cuphea multiflora	808
Curculigo Sumatrana	443
Cyanella Capensis	732
Cyclamen Coum	108
Hederæfolium	992
Persicum	751
repandum	1942
Cyclopia Genistoides	1111
Cycnoches Loddigesii	2000
Cymbidium Aloifolium	967
dependens	936
lancifolium	927
Sinense	37
Cypella Herbertii	1810
Cypripedium arietinum	1240
calceolus	363
humile	130
insigne	1321
parviflorum	414
pubescens	895
spectabile	697
venustum	585
Cyrtanthus angustifolius	368
obliquus	947
spiralis	1945
Cyrtopodium Andersonii	121
Cytisus calycinus	673
capitatus	497
falcatus	520
nigricans	570
proliferus	761
purpureus	892
Dalibarda fragaroides	408
Daphne Alpina	66
Altaica	399
Cneorum	1800
collina	1348
Gnidium	150
Napolitana	719
odora	1927
Oleoides	299
Davallia Canariensis	142
Daviesia acicularis	1234
Genistoides	1552
Daviesia glauca	43
linearis	1615
ulicina	44
Delphinium Chinense	71
tricorne	306
Dendrobium Pierardii	750
polystachyon	458
pulchellum	1935
squalens	1059
Dentaria digitata	757
Dianella strumosa	1136
Dianthus Alpinus	67
arboreus	459
punctatus	896
Dichorizandra oxypetala	1440
picta	1667
thyrsiflora	1196
Dicliptera spinosa	1244
Didymocarpus Rexii	1305
Digitalis Canariensis	1329
Dillwynia cinerascens	527
Ericæfolia	1277
floribunda	305
glaberrima	582
Juniperina	401
parvifolia	559
pungens	1502
Diosma acuminata	493
ambigua	461
amœna	161
capitata	860
ciliata	210
crenata	404
Cupressina	303
fragrans	775
hirta	1122
latifolia	290
Linifolia	400
rubra	1498
serratifolia	373
sphærocephala	1490
tenuissima	1624
Dionæa muscipula	48
Diospyrus Vaccinioides	1549
Diplazium plantagineum	1588
Dodecatheon Meadia *alba*	1489
Dodonæa attenuata	1470
Dondia Epipactis	1832
Doodia aspera	39
Doronicum Caucasicum	1465
Dorstenia Arifolia	999
ceratosanthes	1216
drakena	677
Houstoni	1005
infundibuliformis	1784
Doryanthes excelsa	765
Draba stellata	32
Dracæna ferrea	136
terminalis	1224
umbraculifera	289
Dracocephalum Argunense	797
denticulatum	1400
grandiflorum	180

	No.
Dracophyllum capitatum ..	1846
gracile	1346
Drimia acuminata	1041
lanceæfolia	278
undulata	1898
Duranta Plumierii	280
Eccremocarpus scaber	1411
Edwardsia grandiflora	1162
Eleagnus angustifolia	1339
Eleocarpus cyaneus	1055
Elichrysum fasciculatum ..	331
filiforme	1954
proliferum	8
Sesamoides....	1149
spectabile	59
Enkianthus quinqueflorus	1101
Epacris attenuata	38
campanulata.....	1925
alba..	1931
Diosmæfolia	1634
grandiflora.....	21
impressa	1691
nivalis.....	1821
obtusifolia	292
paludosa	1226
pulchella	194
purpurascens	237
rubra	876
rosea	863
variabilis	1816
Epidendrum anceps	887
ciliare	9
cochleatum ..	22
cuspidatum ..	10
diffusum	846
ellipticum	1276
elongatum....	986
fragrans.....	1039
fuscatum	472
nocturnum ..	713
nutans	645
patens	1537
polybulbon ..	1230
rigidum	1600
verrucosum ..	1084
violaceum	337
virescens	1867
umbellatum ..	26
Epigæa repens	160
Epimedium diphyllum	1958
Epipactis latifolia	982
palustris	156
Eria rosea	1817
Erica acuminata.....	216
acutangula	1868
aggregata	1678
Aitoniana	144
albens.....	95
alopecuroides	874
ampullacea	508
andromedæflora	521
arbuscula	843
Archeriana	1466

	No.
Erica ardens	47
aristata	73
australis.....	1472
barbata	124
Beaumontiana	1686
Bergiana	939
bicolor	1001
biflora.....	683
Blæria	85
blanda.....	13
Blandfordiana	115
Bonplandiana	345
Bowieana	842
Bruniades	1365
bucciniflora	1127
Caffra.....	196
calostoma	1759
calycina.....	594
campanulata	184
cantharæformis	1961
capitata	1519
carinata	1071
carnea.....	1452
carniula	926
Celsiana.....	1777
Cerinthoides	1679
cernua	822
ciliaris	1805
cinerea *atropurpurea*	1409
pallida	1505
Cliffordiana	34
coccinea.....	1375
colorans	224
concava	134
conferta	1335
congesta	1743
conica.....	1179
Coventryana.....	423
crinita	1432
cruenta	1656
cubica	972
curviflora	1663
cylindrica	1734
Daphneflora	543
Daphnoides	151
declinata	1662
decora.....	1385
denticulata	1090
dichromata	1813
Dickinsoni	1793
discolor	1453
Droseroides	1685
Echiiflora	364
elata	1788
elegans	185
elongata.....	738
Empetrifolia	1875
Empetroides.....	1758
epistomia	1186
eriocephala	1270
erosa	133
erubescens	1826
Ewerana	1303

	No.
Erica Ewerana *pilosa*	1992
eximia	1105
exposita	1521
exsudans	287
exsurgens	835
fastigiata	207
filamentosa	395
fimbriata	1047
flava	882
flexuosa	1495
floribunda	176
florida	234
fragrans	288
fulgida	1633
gelida	699
gemmifera	457
gracilis	244
grandiflora	498
grandinosa	627
hirsuta	754
hirta	1116
hirtiflora	1812
hispida	1982
Humeana	389
imbricata	1243
incarnata	1655
infundibuliformis	589
intertexta	1034
Irbyana	816
Juliana	799
lactiflora	991
lævis	1393
Lambertiana	3
Lawsoniana	488
Leeana	298
Linnæana	102
superba	1778
longiflora	983
longipedunculata	103
lutea	64
mammosa	125
pallida	951
Massoni	1069
melanthera	867
melastoma	333
metulæflora	1763
mirabilis	1804
moschata	614
mucosa	35
mucosoides	1202
multiflora	1572
mundula	114
mutabilis	46
nidularia	764
nigrita	54
nitida	1131
obliqua	14
obtusa	1027
odorata	633
ollula	1646
oppositifolia *alba*	1343
rubra	1060
orbicularis	153
ostrina	1218
ovata	417
pallida	1355
palustris	4
paniculata	1194
Parmentierii	197
patens	1228
Patersoni	1727
pellucida	276
pendula	902
penicillata	1918
petiolata	1150
Petiveri	1426
Peziza	265
physodes	223
pilosa	606
pilularis	1563
Pinea *purpurea*	1259
Plukenetiana	1274
plumosa	1702
Pohlmannii	1852
præcox	1413
prægnans	945
præstans	1695
Primuloides	715
princeps	647
procumbens	1993
propendens	63
pubescens	167
pulchella	307
pura	72
purpurea	703
pyramidalis	319
quadrata	1943
ramentacea	446
recurvata	1093
reflexa	1787
regeriminans	1728
resinosa	679
retorta	804
rigida	1286
rosea	782
rubella	658
rubens	557
rubida	1166
rupestris	855
Russelliana	1013
sanguinea	86
sanguinolenta	468
Savillii	96
scabriuscula	517
scariosa	477
Schollii	538
Sebana	23
lutea	266
Serpyllifolia	744
serratifolia	1703
Shannoni	168
Smithiana	1614
sordida	1973
sparsa	1467
speciosa	575
spicata	1203

	No.
Erica spumosa	566
stellata	893
stellifera	1622
suaveolens	24
sulphurea	1762
tenella	375
tenuiflora	1717
tetragona	1239
Thalictriflora	1294
Thunbergii	277
transparens	177
triceps	962
triflora	1733
triumphans	257
trossula	668
rubra	1742
tubiuscula	1157
varia	1325
ventricosa	431
verecunda	1827
vernalis	1608
vernix	1443
versicolor	208
major	1316
verticillata	145
vestita *alba*	243
blanda	1716
carnea	1696
coccinea	55
purpurea	217
villosiuscula	1844
viridescens	233
viridiflora	917
viscaria	726
umbellata	1217
undulata	1792
urceolaris	1894
Walkerii	256
Erigeron Alpinum	590
glabellum	1631
Villarsii	1390
Erinus Alpinus	969
Lychnidea	957
Eriocaulon decangulare	1310
Eriostemon Buxifolium	1831
cuspidatum	1247
Eryngium virgatum	1686
Erysimum pumilum	899
Erythrina cristagalli	296
herbaceum	851
Escallonia floribunda	1772
glandulosa	1291
rubra	1659
Eschscholtzia Californica	1635
Eucalyptus Persicifolia	501
cordata	828
Euchylus obcordatus	60
Eugenia Malaccensis	555
myrtifolia	625
Zeylanica	690
Eulophia gracilis	1178
Guineensis	818
Euonymus Americanus	1322
Euonymus bullatus	1749
Euphorbia anacantha	220
canaliculata	727
caput medusæ	1315
corollata	390
Cyparissias	118
Ipecacuanha	1145
lophogona	1477
meloformis	436
polygonata	1334
punicea	1901
Salicifolia	973
splendens	1713
Eurya Chinensis	1213
Euthalis trinervis	1106
Fabricia stricta	1219
Fernandesia elegans	1214
Ferraria atrata	1356
Ficus quercifolia	1540
setacea	1138
urophylla	1697
Fontanesia Phillyrioides	1308
Fothergilla Alnifolia	1576
Gardeni	1507
major	1520
Franciscea uniflora	1332
Francoa Sonchifolia	1964
Frankenia pauciflora	1790
Fuchsia coccinea	933
excorticata	1347
globosa	1981
gracilis	934
macrostemon	1062
microphylla	1545
multiflora	1415
Fumaria cava *alba*	1589
nobilis	1630
Galanthus plicatus	1823
Galium Græcum	1373
Garcinia mangostana	845
Gardenia amœna	935
angustifolia	512
Rothmannii	1053
Gastrolobium bilobum	70
Gastronema pallidum	1808
Gaultheria procumbens	82
Shallon	1872
Gazania uniflora	795
Gela lanceolata	938
Genista Canariensis	1201
decumbens	718
Hispanica	1738
ovata	482
scariosa	1135
Gentiana Alpina	476
Bavarica	1256
intermedia	218
purpurea	583
Saponaria	815
septemfida	89
verna	62
Geodorum dilatatum	1797
Geranium argenteum	948

	No.
Gesneria bulbosa	1724
Douglassii	1939
rutila	1801
Geum coccineum	1527
trifiorum	1609
Gilliesia graminea	1755
Gladiolus Natalensis	1756
Watsonius	1949
Globba Careyana	691
Marantina	100
Globularia vulgaris	1888
Gloxinia caulescens	1566
hirsuta	1296
speciosa	28
Glycine Sinensis	773
Gnidia imberbis	1958
imbricata	890
ochroleuca	1184
oppositifolia	16
pinifolia	7
radiata	29
Gomesa recurva	660
tenuiflora	806
Gompholobium pedunculare	1639
Gonolobus grandiflorus	1538
hirsutus	365
Goodenia gracilis	1032
Goodia Lotifolia	696
Goodyera discolor	143
pubescens	1
repens	1987
tesellata	952
Govenia superba	1709
Grammitis Ceterach	15
Gratiola aurea	1399
Grevillea Acanthifolia	1153
Buxifolia	1562
cinerea	857
Juniperina	1003
linearis	50
alba	858
planifolia	1737
pubescens	1229
punicea	1357
Rosmarinifolia	1479
sericea	880
sulphurea	1723
Grewia occidentalis	1526
Guatteria rufa	612
Guzmannia tricolor	462
Gypsophila glomerata	1384
Habenaria albida	1121
bifolia	1653
blephariglottis	925
ciliaris	1326
cristata	1661
fimbriata	552
lacera	229
orbiculata	1623
tridentata	1637
Habranthus Andersonii	1677
pallidus	1760
pumilus	1771
Habranthus robustus	1761
Hæmanthus albiflos	602
coccineus	240
multiflorus	912
pubescens	702
puniceus	1948
Hakea ferruginea	1501
microcarpa	219
obliqua	1682
pugioniformis	353
repanda	1750
Halesia diptera	1172
tetraptera	1173
Hallia imbricata	381
Hamamelis Virginica	598
Hamellia chrysantha	1098
Hedera capitata	946
Hedychium acuminatum	1795
carneum	693
coccineum	705
coronarium	507
elatum	856
ellipticum	1881
flavescens	723
flavum	604
spicatum	653
stenopetalum	1902
urophyllum	1785
Hedysarum carneum	312
elongatum	1401
obscurum	1434
Heliconia Bihai	252
Helicteris Isora	119
Verbascifolia	504
Helonias Asphodeloides	394
bracteata	1330
bullata	961
læta	998
Hemerocallis lancifolia	1658
Sieboldtiana	1869
Herbertia pulchella	1547
Hesperis tristis	1951
Heterotaxis crassifolia	1657
Hibbertia dentata	347
Grossulariæfolia	879
pedunculata	1139
Hibiscus Liliiflorus	1995
Lindlei	1849
pedunculatus	836
Rosa-Malabarica	769
Rosa-Sinensis *flava*	513
lutea	932
rubra	995
variegata	963
speudens	1835
Homalium racemosum	261
Hovea Celsi	1488
elliptica	1450
latifolia	30
linearis	1222
longifolia	994
purpurea	1457
Houstonia cœrulea	950

	No.
Houstonia purpurea	1621
Hoya pallida	1309
Pottsii	1969
Hudsonia Ericoides	192
Hunnemania Fumariæfolia	1779
Hutchinsia Alpina	766
Hyacinthus Amethystinus	1952
Hyoscyamus Orientale	1345
Hypericum Canariensis	953
Hypoxis alba	1074
erecta	710
ramosa	1936
scabra	970
stellata	802
Iberis Tenoreana	1721
Ilex perado	549
Illicium Floridanum	209
Indigofera Australis	149
denudata	500
Iris bicolor	1886
crassifolia	1861
cristata	1366
Hungarica	1970
Moræoides	1428
Nertchinskia	1843
pumila	1574
reticulata	1829
Ruthenica	1650
Taurica	1506
verna	1855
Isochilus linearis	1341
Isopogon Anemonefolius	1337
Isotoma axillaris	1528
Ixia curta	1964
patens	1142
viridiflora	1548
Ixora arborea	609
coccinea	386
crocata	965
cuneifolia	1215
grandiflora	314
incarnata	1048
rosea	729
Jacksonia scoparia	427
Jasione perennis	923
Jasminum paniculatum	469
revolutum	966
sambac *pleno*	1922
Jatropha Gossipifolia	117
panduræfolia	1604
urens	478
Jeffersonia diphylla	1036
Justicia asperula	1681
bicolor	165
callitricha	1921
coccinea	903
gendarussa	1505
maculata	626
nervosa	146
Orchioides	827
retusa	724
speciosa	1915
venusta	1791

	No.
Kæmpferia galanga	980
pandurata	587
Kalmia angustifolia *rubra*	502
glauca	1508
hirsuta	1058
Kennedia coccinea	1126
longiracemosa	1940
monophylla	758
ovata	1007
prostrata	1046
rubicunda	954
Kleinia suffruticosa	1561
Knowltonia rigida	850
Lachenalia bicolor	1129
bifolia	920
fragrans	1140
luteola	734
mutabilis	1076
pendula	267
quadricolor	746
tricolor	767
Lachnæa purpurea	273
Lagerstrœmia Indica *rosea*	1765
Lambertia formosa	80
Lantana involucrata	1997
Lavandulæfolia	1573
mista	68
scabrida	1171
Lasiopetalum dumosum	1564
parviflorum	413
purpureum	361
Quercifolium	619
Solanaceum	279
Laurus Cinnamomum	91
Lechenaultia formosa	1066
multiflora	1579
Ledum Buxifolium	52
Canadense	1049
latifolium	534
palustre	560
Leontice Thalictroides	1473
Leptospermum ambiguum	1998
grandiflorum	514
grandifolium	701
lanigerum	1192
triloculare	791
Leucocoryne odorata	1768
Leucojum autumnale	812
pulchellum	1478
Leucopogon interruptus	1451
Juniperinus	447
polystachyus	1436
Liatris gracilis	1909
pilosa	356
pumila	147
scariosa	944
sphæroidea	1417
Lightfootia tenella	1038
Lilium autumnale	335
Buschianum	1628
Catesbæa	807
croceum	784
Japonicum	438

	No.
Lilium longiflorum	985
Philadelphicum	976
pumilum	358
Limodorum maculatum	496
Limonia trifoliata	18
Linaria Alpina	415
Genistifolia	380
triornithophora	1010
Linnæa borealis	183
Linum angustifolium	1543
campanulatum	1254
Cumingii	1996
montanum	674
Narbonense	190
trigynum	1193
Liparia hirsuta	33
sphærica	642
Liparis elata	1558
foliosa	1097
priochilus	1751
Lissanthe Daphnoides	466
Listera cordata	532
Lithospermum purpuro-cœruleum	1766
Lobelia cœrulea	1206
corymbosa	1298
fulgens	1435
syphilitica	955
Surinamensis	749
Logania floribunda	1118
Lonicera flava	338
flexuosa	1037
Lophiola aurea	1314
Lotus albidus	1063
Luculia gratissima	1919
Lupinus lepidus	1980
Nootkatensis	897
Lychnis coronata	1433
Suecica	881
Lygodium scandens	742
Lysimachia longifolia	1422
Lythrum Græfferi	1338
Macradenia lutescens	1556
Magnolia acuminata	418
Annonæfolia	1072
cordata	474
fuscata	1073
glauca	215
grandiflora	814
pumila	1555
pyramidata	1092
yulan	1187
Mahernia diffusa	187
grandiflora	293
incisa	907
Malaxis Liliifolia	198
Ophioglossoides	1146
Malpighia aquifolia	1079
angustifolia	321
coccifera	1317
fucata	1937
glabra	533
Malva Campanuloides	1670
Malva umbellata	222
Mammillaria discolor	1671
Mantisia saltatoria	137
Maranta bicolor	921
minor	1924
zebrina	494
Marica cœrulea	407
humilis	1081
Martinicensis	1362
Northiana	873
Sabini	1164
semi-aperta	685
Marsdenia suaveolens	968
Maurandya Barclayana	1381
Maxillaria atropurpurea	1877
Barringtoniæ	1824
Deppii	1612
galeata	1645
gracilis	1837
ochroleuca	1904
punctata	1914
racemosa	1318
Warreana	1884
Medicago arborea	1379
Melaleuca decussata	1208
fulgens	378
hypericifolia	199
pulchella	200
squamea	412
squarrosa	1130
Thymifolia	439
Melanthium junceum	978
Melasphærula parviflora	1444
Melastoma corymbosa	984
Malabathrica	1932
Napalensis	707
villosa	853
Melissa Pyrenaica	1853
Menziesia cœrulea	164
polifolia *nana*	1907
Mesembryanthemum blandum	599
bracteatum	251
coccineum	1033
formosum	1293
gemmiflorum	1160
glomeratum	1043
incomptum	1311
incurvum	1265
lacerum	1279
linguæforme	1307
noctiflorum	495
polyanthon	1281
Mespilus acuminata	919
Metrosideros hispida	106
semperflorens	523
speciosa	285
Mimosa sensitiva	249
Mimulus alatus	410
rivularis	1575
roseus	1976
variegatus	1872
Mirbelia dilatata	1367

	No.
Mirbelia reticulata	1371
Mitchella repens	979
Monarda punctata	1437
purpurea	1396
Monsonia speciosa	898
Musa coccinea	475
paradisiaca	684
rosacea	615
Mussænda glabra	1269
pubescens	451
Mutisia speciosa	1809
Myoporum parvifolium	837
Myosotis scorpioides	169
Myrsine retusa	409
Myrtus pimenta *latifolia*	178
Nauclea adina	1284
Neja gracilis	1814
Neottia elata	343
picta	214
procera	776
speciosa	838
spiralis	931
Nepenthes distillatoria	1017
Nerine humilis	1674
undulata	1669
Nerium coccineum	894
oleander *album*	700
variegatum	666
Nigritella angustifolia	1643
Nitraria Schoberi	1395
Octomeria graminifolia	1891
Olea Europæa	456
fragrans	1786
undulata	379
Omphalea triandra	519
Oncidium bifolium	1845
Carthagenense	662
crispum	1854
divaricatum	1212
flexuosum	424
Harrisoniæ	1917
Papilio	1086
pulchellum	1984
pumilum	1732
Onoclea obtusilobata	1578
Ononis fruticosa	1569
rotundifolia	1496
Onosma Echioides	1741
rupestre	1880
Taurica	1405
Oxylobium Pulteneæ	1947
Ophiopogon Jaburan	1876
spicatus	694
Ophrys Alpina	1188
Orchis fuscescens	1748
spectabilis	78
Origanum Tournefortii	258
Ornithidium coccineum	301
Ornithogalum Alliaceum	1818
aureum	1183
bifolium	1802
lacteum	1150
longibracteatum	1789
Ornithogalum Sternbergii	1209
Orobus aureus	1955
coccineus	883
Fischeri	1740
hirsutus	929
Lathyroides	698
luteus	783
sylvaticus	1181
variegatus	1168
Orontium aquaticum	402
Orthrosanthus multiflorus	1474
Osbeckia Chinensis	665
Osteospermum pisiferum	470
Othonna Abrotanifolia	1698
flabellifolia	728
Oxalis Bowieana	1782
Braziliensis	1962
caprina	1109
carnosa	1647
cernua	1154
cupræa	824
Deppii	1500
hirta	213
Martiana	1523
Mauritiana	1780
papilionacea	1551
tenella	1096
tenuifolia	712
tetraphylla	790
trifurcata	1056
Oxylobium arborescens	163
cordifolium	937
Oxytropis campestris	1287
pilosa	544
Pachypodium tuberosum	1676
Pachysandra procumbens	910
Pæonia mollis	1263
Moutan *papaveracea*	547
rosea	1035
officinalis *Sabini*	1075
Panax aculeatum	977
trifolium	405
Pancratium Amancaes	1266
amœnum	286
declinatum	558
fragrans	834
Mexicanum	274
ovatum	510
pediale	809
rotatum	19
Papaver Alpinum	434
Pardanthus Chinensis	1874
Passerina laxa	755
spicata	311
Passiflora alata	246
cœruleo-racemosa	573
discolor	565
fœtida	725
Herbertiana	1364
hirsuta	138
lunata	181
palmata	97
picturata	1050

	No.
Passiflora princeps	84
punctata	101
serratifolia	195
Patersonia glabrata	768
glauca	1182
Patrinia Scabiosæfolia	1340
Pavonia præmorsa	371
Pelargonium ardens	139
Heraclifolium-	437
ignescens	109
melananthon -	87
Penæa marginata	1770
Pentstemon angustifolium	1420
atropurpureum	1429
gracilis	1541
ovatum	1626
procerum	1616
pulchellum	1438
Richardsonii	1641
Periploca Græca	1389
Persoonia flexifolia	922
hirsuta	327
lanceolata	25
latifolia	1509
spathulata	1199
Petiveria Alliacea	148
Petræa erecta	1606
volubilis	736
Petrocallis Pyrenaica	635
Petrophyla trifida	1883
Phaca Astragalina	429
australis	490
Phajus maculatus	1803
Phlox aristata	1731
carnea	711
crassifolia	1596
divaricata	1418
nivalis	780
pilosa	1251
procumbens	1722
pyramidalis	342
Pholidota imbricata	1934
Phycella glauca	1746
ignea	1769
Phylica Buxifolia	848
plumosa	253
pubescens	695
Rosmarinifolia	849
spicata	323
squarrosa	36
Phyllanthus Emblica	548
Fraxinifolia	839
Mimosoides	721
reticulata	116
turbinata	731
Phyteuma orbicularis	122
virgata	667
Pimelea decussata	1283
Diosmæfolia	1703
drupacea	540
glauca	1611
hispida	1966
Linifolia	1668
Pimelea pauciflora	179
rosea	88
sylvestris	1965
Pinguicula Alpina	309
grandiflora	445
vulgaris	393
Piper coriaceum	128
discolor	610
incanum	503
maculosum	861
pulchellum	574
Pitcairnia staminea	722
Pittosporum angustifolium	1859
coriaceum	569
revolutum	506
tomentosum -	1441
Plantago montana	1581
Platylobium parviflorum	1241
triangulare	1014
Plectranthus australis	1185
Pleurothallis Lanceana	1767
prolifera	1908
racemiflora	949
saurocephalus	1571
Plumbago Capensis	295
rhomboidea	1536
Plumieria Mexicana	1024
tuberculata	681
Podalyria Buxifolia	1020
sericea	1442
Styracifolia	649
Podolobium staurophyllum	1177
Polypodium pectinatum	748
Polygala attenuata	1000
bracteolata	1211
chamæbuxus	593
cordifolia	1189
grandiflora	1227
Heisteria	268
humilis	420
latifolia	760
micrantha	1773
seneka	1380
speciosa	621
stipulacea	741
teretifolia	294
Polygonum frutescens	489
viviparum	1525
Pomaderris elliptica	756
lanigera	357
Phylicifolia	120
Pontederia lanceolata	613
Ponthieva petiolata	1190
Potentilla alba	1534
Alpestris	1499
atrosanguinea	786
aurea	77
Calabra	1757
glabra	914
Lupinaster	654
minima	480
Napalensis	1031
nivea	460

	No.
Potentilla pedata	579
splendens	1323
Weinmannii	706
Pothos acaulis	483
Cannæfolia	471
Harrisii	1301
microphylla	1673
pentaphylla	567
violacea	632
Prescottia plantaginefolia	990
Primula decora	1480
farinosa	1640
Helvetica	348
inflata	1597
integrifolia	886
longiflora	542
margirata	270
minima	315
Pallasii	1585
pusilla	1726
Scotica	652
Sinensis	916
alba	1926
verticillata	1834
villosa	182
Prinos glaber	450
Prockia Crucis	1933
Prostranthera violacea	1376
Prunus borealis	1598
dasycarpa	1250
depressa	1607
Sibirica	1627
Psilotum triquetrum	1916
Psoralea aphylla	221
bracteata	1559
decumbens	282
Pteris calomelanos	1689
palmata	1299
Peruviana	1665
Pulmonaria Davurica	528
maritima	467
mollis	1492
Pulteuæa biloba	550
candida	1236
daphnoides	1143
mucronata	1711
palcacea	291
stipularis	1088
stricta	974
tenuifolia	1057
Punica nana	988
Pyrethrum saxatile	126
Pyrola chlorantha	1542
maculata	708
rotundifolia	564
umbellata	463
Pyrus Japonica	1594
alba	541
Pollveria	1009
Salicifolia	1120
spectabilis	1729
Quassia amara	172
Rafnia triflora	611
Ranunculus amplexicaule	1593
Illyricus	1620
montanus	1610
Parnassifolius	245
pedatus	351
Rauvolfia nitida	339
Relhania pungens	1175
Renealmia grandiflora	993
Rhamnus Alpinus	1077
Rhexia glomerata	334
holosericea	236
Mariana	366
Virginica	840
Rhipsalis cassutha	865
Mesembryanthemoides	1920
Salicornoides	369
Rhododendron campanulatum	1944
Catawbiense	1176
chamæcistus	1491
Dauricum	605
var.	1446
sempervirens	1584
ferrugineum	65
hirsutum	479
Myrtifolium	908
Ribes alpinum	1486
fragrans	1533
lacustris	884
multiflorum	1331
sanguineum	1487
triflorum	1094
Robinia altagana	1064
jubata	522
Rodriguezia lanceolata	676
Roella ciliata	1156
Rondeletia hirta	350
speciosa	1893
Rosa Banksiæ *lutea*	1960
spinosissima *picta*	687
Roscoea purpurea	1404
Rubus spectabilis	1602
Rosæfolius	158
Rudbeckia hirta	1386
serotina	1539
triloba	817
Ruellia anisophylla	1070
oblongifolia	1889
picta	1448
Sabiniana	1712
Rulingia pannosa	491
Ruta albiflora	1352
Salpiglossis integrifolia	1978
picta	1652
Salvia amœna	377
Chamædryoides	576
fulgens	1910
Grahami	1798
splendens	1089
Samolus littoralis	435
Sanguinaria Canadensis	1840
Sarracenia flava	1957
purpurea	308

	No.
Tacca pinnatifida	692
Talinum teretifolium	819
Tarchonanthus camphoratus	382
Tecoma capensis	1672
Templetonia glauca	644
retusa	526
Teucrium orientale	1871
Pyrenaicum	1387
Thalictrum petaloideum	891
Thea Bohea	226
viridis	227
latifolia	1828
Theobroma Cacao	545
Thermopsis Fabacea	1856
Laburnifolia	1095
Thuja articulata	844
Thunbergia alata	1045
angulata	1044
capensis	1529
coccinea	1195
fragrans	1913
grandiflora	324
Thymus Azoricus	1530
Patavinus	499
Thysanotus junceus	1986
Tigridia Pavonia	1424
Tillandsia amœna	76
anceps	771
Torenia scabra	1990
Tradescantia alata	1513
crassula	1560
cristata	639
fuscata	374
latifolia	1300
rosea	370
Trichonema cruciatum	1370
Trientalis Europæa	105
Trifolium fimbriatum	1421
uniflorum	1882
Triglochin bulbosa	1151
Trigonella Ruthenica	1391
Trillium erectum	1838
album	1850
erythrocarpum	1232
grandiflorum	1349
nervosum	1860
sessile	875
Tristania Neriifolia	157
Tritoma pumila	444
Tritonia odorata	1820
tenuiflora	1078
Trizeuxis falcata	975
Trollius Americanus	56
Tropæolum pentaphyllum	1989
Tupistra squalida	515
Tussilago alpina	1618
Vaccinium amœnum	774
arboreum	1885
Buxifolium	648
ovatum	1605
Vaccineum vitis-idæa *major*	616
minor	1023
Valantia Taurica	1018
Valeriana montana	317
Vanda rostrata	1008
Vanilla planifolia	733
Veltheimia viridifolia	1245
Verbascum Phœniceum	637
Verbena Melindris	1514
pulchella	1550
Vernonia axillæflora	1690
flexuosa	1680
Veronica Caucasica	1369
Chamædrys	53
incisa	1397
orientalis	419
perfoliata	781
saxatilis	704
Taurica	911
Teucrium	425
Viburnum Lantanoides	1570
obovatum	1476
oxycoccos	1123
rugosum	859
Vieusseuxia glaucopis	1744
Villarsia Chilensis	1994
Viola debilis	1378
dentata	1485
flabellifolia	777
Hederacea	1133
lanceolata	211
pedata	536
pubescens	1249
Rupii	686
sagittata	1471
Vismea glabra	1752
Uvularia puberula	1260
sessilifolia	1262
Waldsteinia Geoides	492
Watsonia compacta	1577
Westringia angustifolia	1890
Witheringia montana	1292
purpurea	1892
Witsenia corymbosa	254
Wrightia pubescens	1929
Xerotis rigida	798
Xylophylla angustifolia	577
elongata	1091
Xylosteum campaniflorum	1361
Xyris altissima	1900
operculata	205
Zamia debilis	155
pygmæa	113
Zephyranthes Atamasco	1899
candida	1419
Zieria lanceolata	878
Zygopetalum crinitum	1687
Mackaii	1664
maxillare	1776
stenochilum	1923

THE END.

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